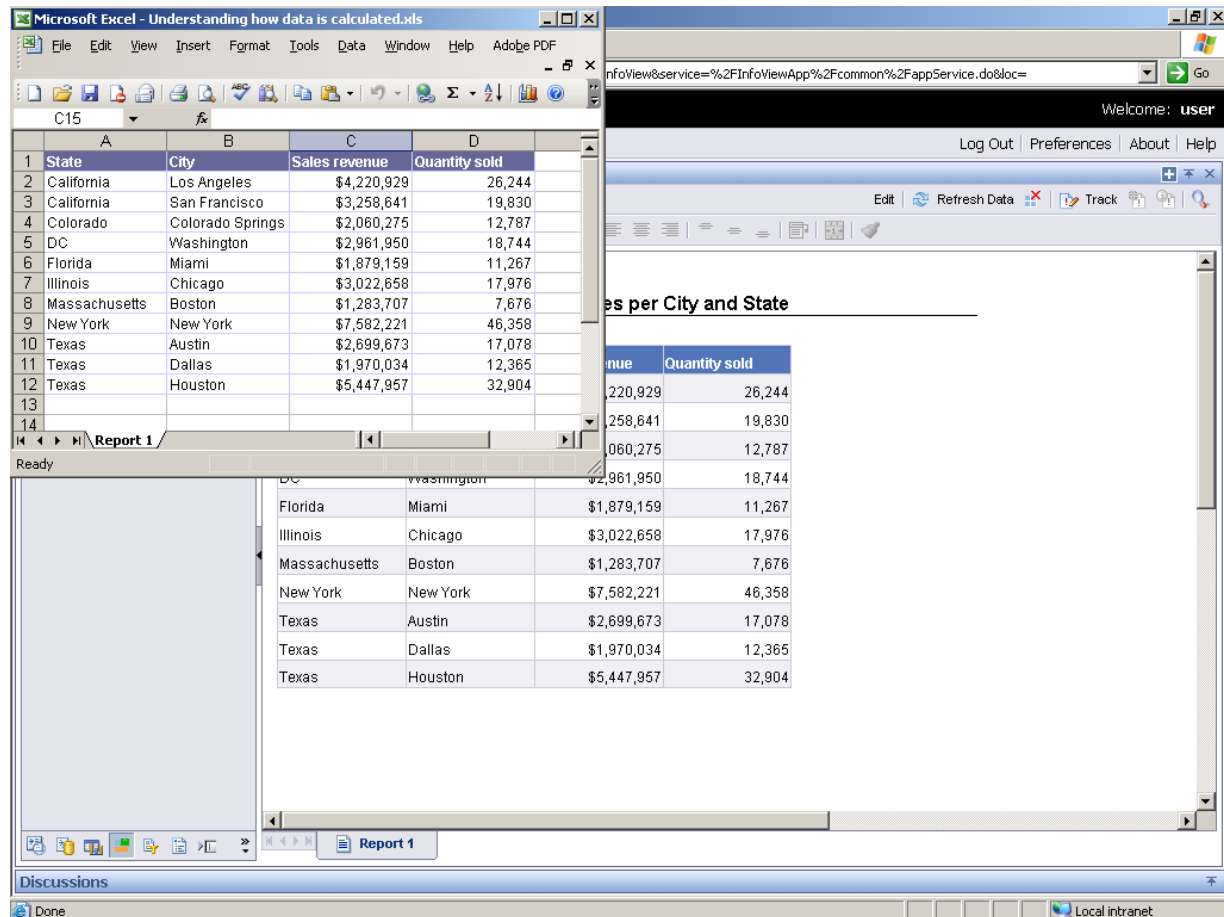


Understanding how data is calculated in Web Intelligence

Procedure

1. Start the transaction using the menu path or transaction code.

Web Intelligence Interactive Viewing



The screenshot displays two windows side-by-side. The left window is Microsoft Excel, showing a spreadsheet with the following data:

State	City	Sales revenue	Quantity sold
California	Los Angeles	\$4,220,929	26,244
California	San Francisco	\$3,258,841	19,830
Colorado	Colorado Springs	\$2,060,275	12,787
DC	Washington	\$2,961,950	18,744
Florida	Miami	\$1,879,159	11,267
Illinois	Chicago	\$3,022,658	17,976
Massachusetts	Boston	\$1,283,707	7,676
New York	New York	\$7,582,221	46,358
Texas	Austin	\$2,699,673	17,078
Texas	Dallas	\$1,970,034	12,365
Texas	Houston	\$5,447,957	32,904

The right window is the Business Objects Web Intelligence interface, showing a table titled "Sales per City and State" with the same data as the Excel spreadsheet. The interface includes a navigation bar with "Log Out", "Preferences", "About", and "Help" links, and a toolbar with "Edit", "Refresh Data", and "Track" buttons. The bottom of the window shows a "Discussions" pane and a "Done" button.

2. Press **[Enter]** to continue.

Here you see a table displayed in a Microsoft™ Excel™ spreadsheet. The table has the same data as the one in the Web Intelligence document that you see underneath.

In the next steps, you are going to delete a column in this table, and you will see that because the data in the spreadsheet is static, the table will no longer display accurate data.

Press **[Enter]** to continue.

3. Click the **B** column header.

Highlight the City column by selecting the column header.

4. Press **[Enter]** to continue.

In the Excel you would right-click any entry in the **B** column. In this exercise, the right mouse button has been pressed for you.

Press **[Enter]** to continue.

5. Click the **Delete**.

6. Press **[Enter]** to continue.

You have deleted the City column in the spreadsheet, but you can see that the sales revenue and quantity sold figures have not changed. The table still displays data calculated per city.

If you are an experienced Excel user, you know that in order to update the figures so that they relate to the values in the State column, you must recalculate and enter all the data in the spreadsheet manually.

Press **[Enter]** to continue.

7. Press **[Enter]** to continue.

Now let's see what happens when you remove the City column using Web Intelligence.

Press **[Enter]** to continue.

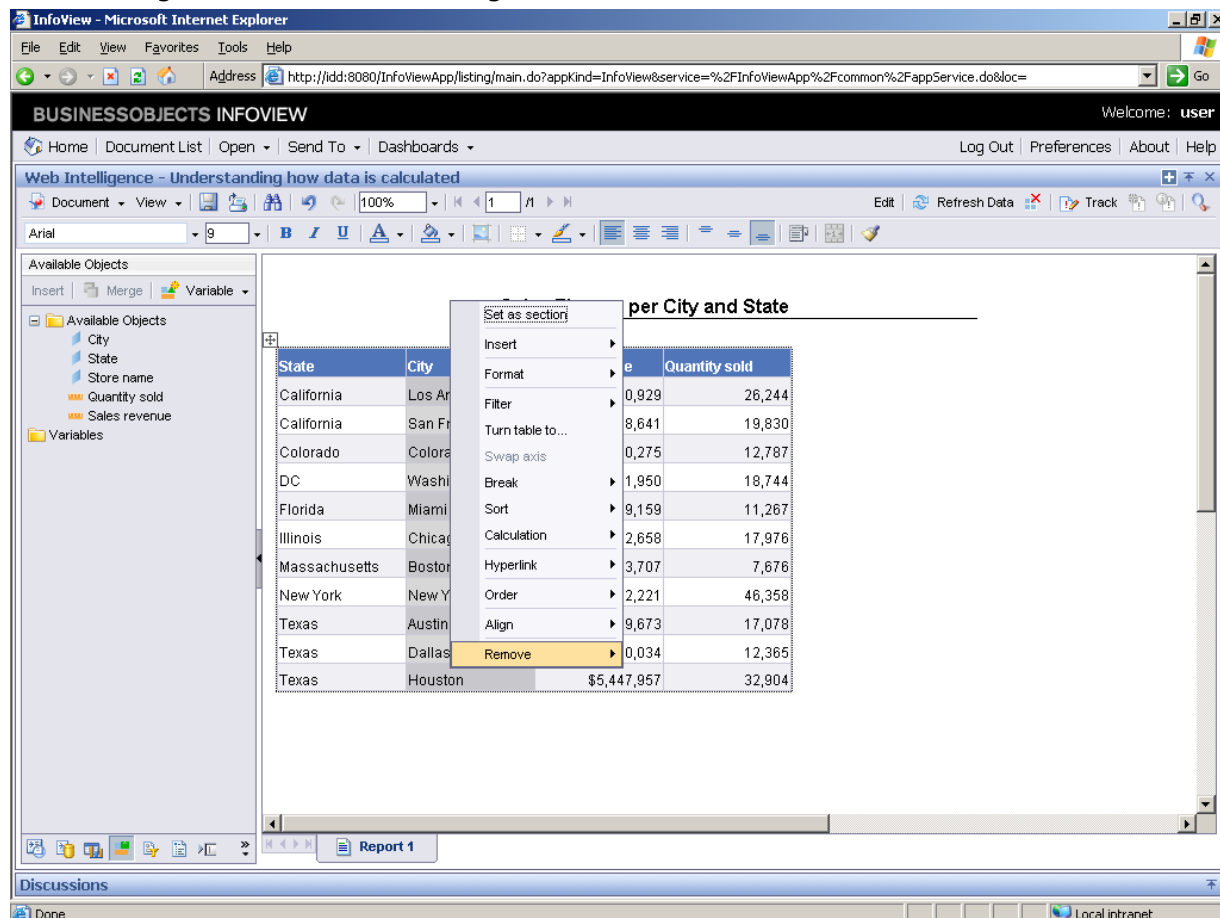
Understanding how data is calculated in Web Intelligence

8. Press [Enter] to continue.

In the application you would right-click an entry in the **City** column. In this exercise, the right mouse button has been pressed for you.

Press **[Enter]** to continue.

Web Intelligence Interactive Viewing



The screenshot shows the Business Objects InfoView application in a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser. The application title is "BUSINESSOBJECTS INFOVIEW" and the user is logged in as "user". The main window displays a data table titled "per City and State". The table has columns for "State", "City", and "Quantity sold". A context menu is open over the "City" column, showing options like "Set as section", "Insert", "Format", "Filter", "Turn table to...", "Swap axis", "Break", "Sort", "Calculation", "Hyperlink", "Order", "Align", and "Remove". The "Remove" option is highlighted. The table data is as follows:

State	City	Quantity sold
California	Los Angeles	26,244
California	San Francisco	19,830
Colorado	Colorado Springs	12,787
DC	Washington	18,744
Florida	Miami	11,267
Illinois	Chicago	17,976
Massachusetts	Boston	7,676
New York	New York	46,358
Texas	Austin	17,078
Texas	Dallas	12,365
Texas	Houston	32,904

9. Click the **Remove**.

10. Click **Column**.

11. Press **[Enter]** to continue.

You have removed the City column in the Web Intelligence table.

Unlike the Excel spreadsheet, you can see here that the data in the table has been automatically recalculated to reflect sales revenue and quantity sold per state.

Press **[Enter]** to continue.

12. Press **[Enter]** to continue.

In Web Intelligence, the data retrieved by a measure (such as sales revenue or quantity sold) is always calculated dynamically, and in direct relation to the other dimensions in the table.

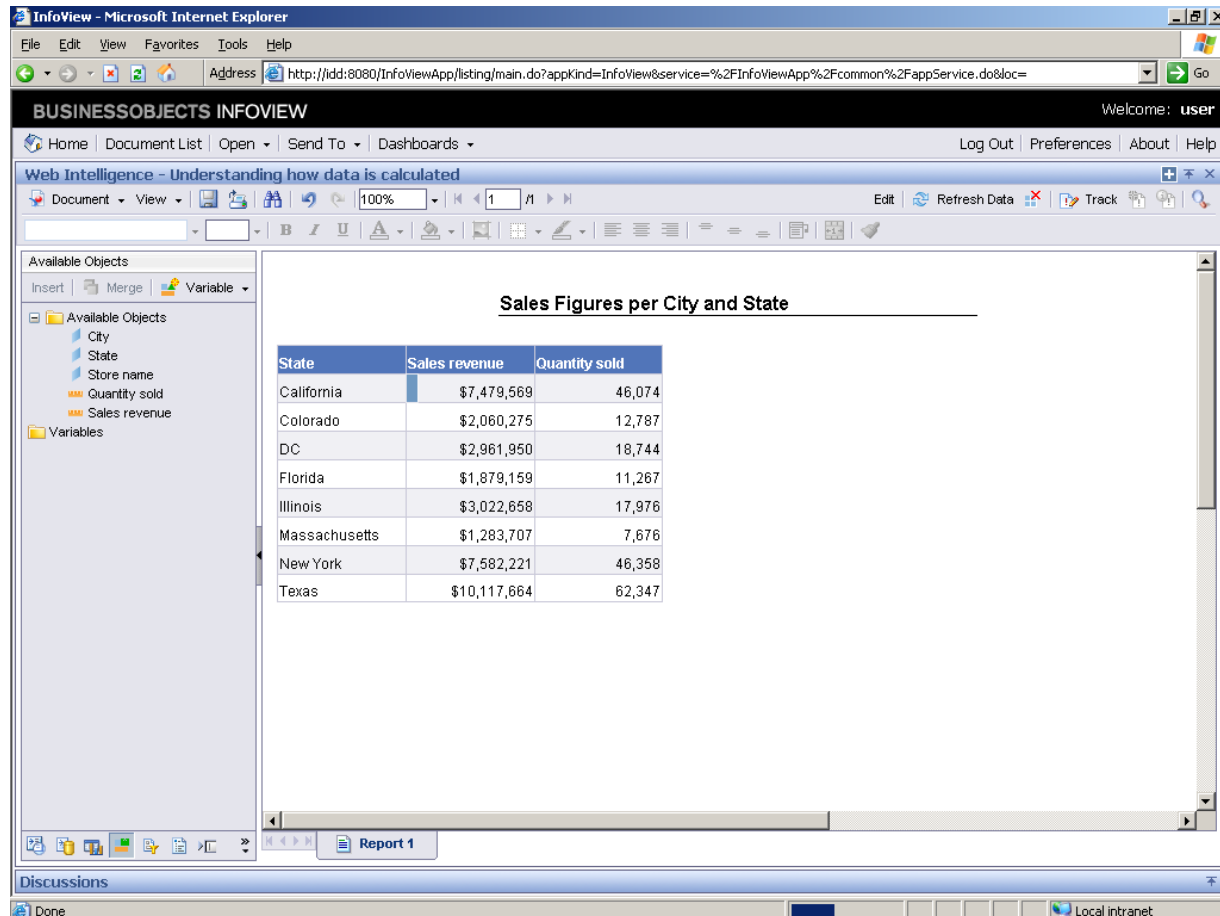
This example demonstrates why measure objects in Web Intelligence are defined as "semantically dynamic". You can add or remove dimensions as you wish in the table, and Web Intelligence will always automatically recalculate the data based on the remaining dimensions.

In this way, you can be sure that your Web Intelligence documents reflect true and trusted data, because the calculations in the tables or charts correspond directly to the data in your database.

Press **[Enter]** to continue.

Understanding how data is calculated in Web Intelligence

Web Intelligence Interactive Viewing



State	Sales revenue	Quantity sold
California	\$7,479,569	46,074
Colorado	\$2,060,275	12,787
DC	\$2,961,950	18,744
Florida	\$1,879,159	11,267
Illinois	\$3,022,658	17,976
Massachusetts	\$1,283,707	7,676
New York	\$7,582,221	46,358
Texas	\$10,117,664	62,347

13. Drag the **Store Name** object to the left edge of a cell in the **Sales Revenue** column.

Now let's change the table so that the sales revenue and quantity sold values are calculated per store.

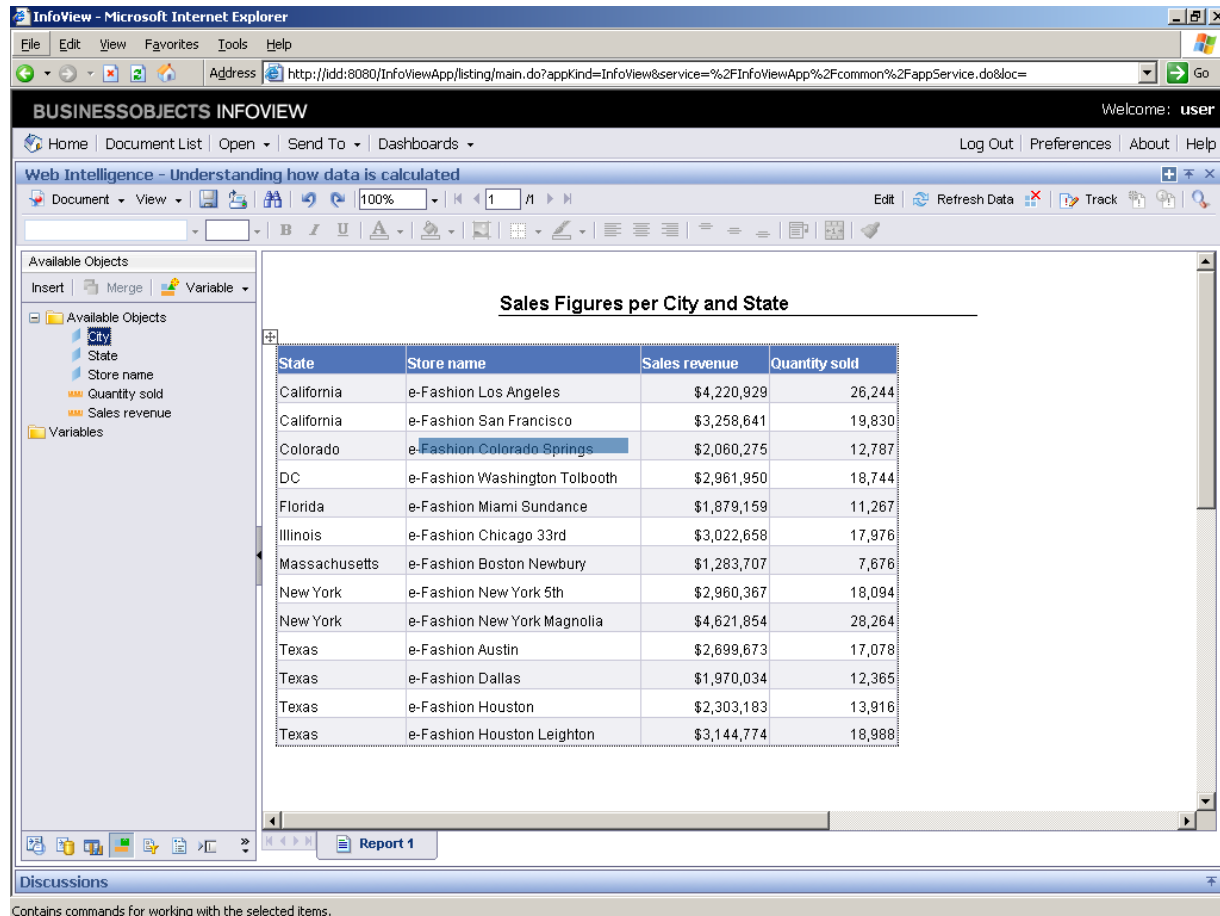
14. Press [Enter] to continue.

Now Web Intelligence has automatically recalculated the data so that the table displays sales revenue and quantity sold per eFashion store.

Press **[Enter]** to continue.

Understanding how data is calculated in Web Intelligence

Web Intelligence Interactive Viewing



The screenshot shows the Business Objects InfoView web application in a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser. The page title is "Web Intelligence - Understanding how data is calculated". The left sidebar shows the "Available Objects" pane with a tree structure: "City", "State", "Store name", "Quantity sold", and "Sales revenue". The main content area displays a table titled "Sales Figures per City and State". The table has four columns: "State", "Store name", "Sales revenue", and "Quantity sold". The table contains 15 rows of data, with the third row (Colorado, e-Fashion Colorado Springs) highlighted. The bottom of the page shows a "Discussions" pane and a "Report 1" button.

State	Store name	Sales revenue	Quantity sold
California	e-Fashion Los Angeles	\$4,220,929	26,244
California	e-Fashion San Francisco	\$3,258,641	19,830
Colorado	e-Fashion Colorado Springs	\$2,060,275	12,787
DC	e-Fashion Washington Tolbooth	\$2,961,950	18,744
Florida	e-Fashion Miami Sundance	\$1,879,159	11,267
Illinois	e-Fashion Chicago 33rd	\$3,022,658	17,976
Massachusetts	e-Fashion Boston Newbury	\$1,283,707	7,676
New York	e-Fashion New York 5th	\$2,960,367	18,094
New York	e-Fashion New York Magnolia	\$4,621,854	28,264
Texas	e-Fashion Austin	\$2,699,673	17,078
Texas	e-Fashion Dallas	\$1,970,034	12,365
Texas	e-Fashion Houston	\$2,303,183	13,916
Texas	e-Fashion Houston Leighton	\$3,144,774	18,988

15. Drag the **City** object to middle of a cell in the **Store name** column.

Replace the Store name column with the City column, to recalculate the data once again.

16. Press [Enter] to continue.

The sales revenue and quantity sold values are dynamically recalculated again and the table now appears as it did at the beginning of this lesson.

Press **[Enter]** to continue.

17. Start the transaction using the menu path or transaction code.